## IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the paragraphs of the specification as follows:

Please amend paragraph 1006 on page 2 as follows:

A base station may insert the control channel information into assigned control time slots, which the mobile station knows to monitor. A mobile station may monitor the forward link in non-slotted mode or in slotted mode. In non-slotted mode, the mobile station may monitor the forward link continuously. In slotted mode, the mobile station may monitor a control channel only during assigned control channel cycles. In the latter case, because the mobile station does not have to monitor all the slots all the time, the mobile station operating in slotted mode may conserve some battery power. A slotted mode control channel is described in more detail in U.S. Patent No. 5,509,015, entitled "METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR SCHEDULING COMMUNICATION BETWEEN TRANSCEIVERS," and ~~co-pending~~ U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 09/252,846, entitled "A METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR MAXIMIZING STANDBY TIME USING A QUICK PAGING CHANNEL," filed February 19, 1999, now U.S. Patent No. 6,421,540, issued July 16, 2003, both assigned to the assignee of the present application and incorporated herein by reference.

Please amend paragraph 1024 on page 4 as follows:

FIG. 1 is a diagram of a wireless communication system 100 that supports a number of users and is capable of implementing various aspects of the invention. System 100 provides communication for a number of cells, with each cell being serviced by a corresponding base station 104. The base stations are also commonly referred to as Base Transceiver Systems (BTSs). Various mobile stations or remote ~~terminals106~~ terminals 106 are dispersed throughout the system. Each mobile station 106 may communicate with one or more base stations 104 on the forward and reverse links at any particular moment, depending on whether or not the mobile station is active and whether or not it is in soft handoff. The forward link refers to transmission from base station 104 to mobile station 106, and the reverse link refers to transmission from mobile station 106 to base station 104. As shown in FIG. 1, base station 104A communicates

with mobile stations 106A, 106B, 106C, and 106D, and base station 104B communicates with mobile stations 106D, 106E, and [[10F]] 106F. Mobile station 106D is in soft handoff and concurrently communicates with base stations 104A and 104B.

Please amend paragraph 1055 on page 10 as follows:

Air Link Management Protocol 404: This protocol may maintain the overall connection state in the access terminal and the access network. The protocol may be in one of three states, corresponding to whether the access terminal has yet to acquire the network (INITIALIZATION STATE), has acquired the network but the connection is closed (IDLE STATE), or has an open connection with the access network (CONNECTED STATE). This protocol may activate one of the following ~~three~~ protocols as a function of its current state.

Please amend paragraph 1061 on page 10 as follows:

The air link management protocol 404, its descendants, and the overhead message protocol 414 are control protocols. The packet consolidation protocol 406 operates on transmitted and received data.

Please amend paragraph 1127 on page 18 as follows:

FIG. 12 shows a representation 1200 of a periodic monitoring scheme of a control channel according to one embodiment of the present invention. An access terminal may periodically monitor a control channel at monitoring cycles, which may include one or more CCC intervals 1202, 1204. In one embodiment of the invention, a monitoring cycle may include twelve CCCs, or 5.12 sec. A time interval during which a SC 1206, 1208 is transmitted may include a first time period and a second time period. During the first time period, Sleep State Synchronous Capsule (SSSC) 1210, 1212, an access network may transmit a QCM 1214 and one or more AT-directed packets 1216. An AT-directed packet 1216 may include unicast messages and parameters directed to an access terminal. The access network may also transmit a set of overhead parameters, contained in a SC 1206, 1208, during the second time interval. The access network may uniquely link a QCM to its companion set of overhead parameters transmitted in the same SC, for example, by incorporating indicia, such as an overhead signature, in both.

Please amend paragraph 1129 on page 18 as follows:

In step 1302 (FIG. 13), when monitoring an initial SC 1206 of a control channel, an access terminal may receive, in step 1304, a QCM 1214 during the initial SSSC 1210. In step 1306, the access terminal may determine an initial overhead signature (OS) from the received QCM 1214. In step 1308, the access terminal stores the initial overhead signature. The access terminal may also receive the AT-directed packets 1216 during the same initial SSSC 1210. Subsequently, in step 1310, the access terminal receives and stores an initial set of overhead parameters contained in the same initial SC 1206, which is transmitted during the second time interval. Then, the access terminal may go to sleep or enter standby mode at the end of the initial SC 1206, for the rest of initial CCC time period 1202.

Please amend paragraph 1130 on page 19 as follows:

The access terminal may wake up at the beginning of the subsequent CCC 1204 to monitor the subsequent SC 1208. In doing so, the access terminal monitors the SSSC 1212 in step 1312, receives a new QCM in step 1314, and determines an overhead signature therefrom in step 1316. To determine whether the access terminal contains the up-to-date overhead parameters, and thus to avoid monitoring the control channel for a whole SC time period, the access terminal compares its previously saved overhead signature with the currently received overhead signature in step 1318. If these overhead signatures match, the access terminal should contain an up-to-date set of overhead parameters, and thus the access terminal may stop, in step 1320, further monitoring of the control channel. In this case, the access terminal may go to sleep or enter standby mode. According to one embodiment of the present invention, the access terminal may go to sleep state at the end of the current SSSC 1212. The access terminal may stay in the sleep mode until the next monitoring cycle, in step 1322, when the access terminal wakes up, in step 1324 to monitor a subsequent SC, in step 1312.